### PERSONAL.

A LLISON VANDAM IS EARNESTLY REQUESTED to inform his friends of his address, and the result of his mission. The worst certainty will be preferable to this suspense. Do not delay longer. Number not changed since first of May.

INFORMATION WANTED OF HENRY L. DIKEMAN, who left New York May 16, 1851, as was supposed on a surveying expedition, since which time nothing has been heard of him. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his mother, at 933 Broadway, New York. Beston and San Francisco papers please 2019.

Information Wanted of Horace Walter, A funity of England, about twenty three years of age, who during some time followed the maritime profession, and was in New York about the year 1851. Information of the above young man will confer a great favor on his relations to England. Address Reginald, Union equare Fost Office.

M. SIMON CULLEN, OF RICHMOND, VA., OR IF deceased, his next of kin, is requested to communicate, by letter, stating present address, to William Rocks, care of Leverson Brothers, 48 Malden lane, in this elty.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO PAID \$1250 TO A LADY IN Leroy street, near Bedford. a few weeks since, for the benefit of an orphanebild, may hear of something to his ad-rantage by addressing Mrs. S. M., Broadway Post Office.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO CALLED AT NINTH I street(130) Saturday evening respecting rooms, will please all spain. A pleasant room to let to a gentleman in a private family furnished or unfurnished, one door west of Breadway, Ninth street. Breakfast if required. Inquire at Ninth street (130).

LECTURES BY F. FARRENC. ON THE RISE AND Progress of Democracy in the first ten centuries of the Christian era, and be delivered at those Course will relate to democracy in the Christian era, and be delivered at those Chapel bis evening, Tuesday, May 16, at 8 P. M. Price of tickets, single lecture, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

CTUNVESANT INSTITUTE 559 BROADWAY —A LEC-bure will be delivered on Wednasday evening, May 18, at 7½ o'clock, against a book published in 1865, by Prof. Geo Bush, in relation to the Resurrection, Second Advent, and Last Judgment, by an Apostolic believer. Admission 25 cents.

CPIRITUALISM.—MRS. FOX AND HER DAUGHTER, D. Miss Catherine Fox, from Rochester, have taken a house ho. 146 Tenth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue. Circles will be held as follows: Public circles and Monray, Tuesday, Wodnesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, from 85 to 10 o'clock. On the same days, will receive private parties from 10 A. M. to 30 clock P. M. Admission to the public circles, \$1. Private parties, \$6 the hour, for two or more persons.

SPIRITUALISM.—IF SPIRITUALISM BE TRUE THEN all past belief was false; this proves the importance of the subject. J. L. Isaac, lately arrived from Germany, where he patiently studied theeretical and practical philosophy and fully investigated spiritualism in all its forms, desires to make known the fallacy of stributing the phenomena to the spirits. Clubs or individuals wishing information will write, enclosing see of \$1, post usid, Bex M5 Chatham Square Post Office, care of Aaron Swarts. Upon the receipt of which, he will be happy to forward in reture, the information sought (through bis translator.). Mr Isaac proposes at an fearly day to deliver a course of lectures to his German friends.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS—MRS. T., SPIRIT medium, will reactive visitors at 341 Broadway, opposite the Talernacle, every afternoon and evening, from 3 to 5 and from 8 to 10 o'clock. Afternoon circles private: evening circles public. The rooms are spacious, airy, and elegantly furnished.

SPIRITUALISM .- MRS. DR. L. P. BRITT, OF ST. Louis, Mo., under spiritual direction, will commence a series of lectures on Wedneeds evening next, upon the spiritual phenomena of the age, at 7% o'clock, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, No. 541 Broadway. Mrs. Britthas been a speaking medium for nearly two years, and for the moet time has lectured before the St. Louis Conference of Spiritualists. She is entranced in the presence of the audience, and the subject matter and diction of the addresses are beyond the capacity of the medium when in the nermal state. She remains in the transe during the whole time occupied in speaking. Admission 25 cents. Tickets for sale at 300 and 563 Broadway, and at the door.

### THE FIREMEN.

A T A SPECIAL MEETING OF NATIONAL HOSE CO.
No. 24, held at the hose house, it was, on motion.
Br. Iennison, of 188 Franklin street, for the liberal supply
of refreebments furnished them at the late fire in North
Moore etreet, on the morning of the libtin its. By order of
the company.
J. W. Silanck, Secretary. W. BLANCE, Secretary

210 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE CLERICAL gown and its appurtenances, taken from a church in the upper part of the city, on Saturday night last, and no questions asked.

A A. WESSELLS, Sexton. 164 Seventh avenue. \$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY APTERNOON, the 15th of May, a large gired black and tan terries slut, answering to the name of Fanny any porson returning her to 50 Lexington avenue, corner of Twenty-Bith street, will receive the above reward.

EWARD.—LOST. ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH INST.,

a lady's mourning breast oin containing hair. J. P.

b. to M. E. Wilson ongraved on the back. Whoever will
return the same to No. 117 Creaby street, will receive the
above reward and the thanks of the owner.

REWARD.—COW LOST.—A SMALL RED COW, with crooked horn, strayed on Sunday morning, 14th t. The above reward will be paid for her by the sub-bor. JOHN H. PRENTICE, Grace Court, Broooklyn

TREWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE Subscriber, on Sunday 4th instant, a young helfer in culf she his sill red and has short horas. Whoover will bring her to the subscriber or give information of her whereabouts will receive the above roward. EDWARD DENNIS, 657 Third avenue, conner Forty-fifth street.

REWARD FOR A MOCKING BIRD. ESCAPED of the bird.

REWARD-FOR A BLACK AND TAN KING Death for the series Spaniel lost in Jersey City, on Sunday, the ful linst: had on a German silver chain collar. Apply as MNTO'S gracery store, Grove street, or at Frasee's hotel, corner Grand and Hudson streets.

## COST AND FOUND.

FOUND-YESTERDAY NEAR THE NEW YORK HO tel. a gold braceles. The owner can have it by calling at 58 Broadway, up attirs.

L OST-A MEMORANDUM BOOK, IN FORM OF A pocket book, between the Hudson River Railroad depot, and the Franklin House, 23 College piace. The inder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Franklin House.

LOST-ON SATURDAY, IN GOING FROM JOHN sheet to Fourth street, a roll of black thread lace. The floorth street.

OST-ON SATURDAY, THE 13TH INSTANT, GOING

OST-ON THURSDAY EVENING, THE 117H INST., in the neighborhood [of Christopher street and Greenwich avenue, a gold vest curb chain, with end broken off. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at B. 8 norris', watchmaker, No. I Christopher street, or at his residence, No. 15 Christopher street.

# THE TRADES, &C.

A CUTTER OF UNDOUBTED ABILITY WANTS attention. Has a thorough knowledge of the business CUTTER-WANTED, A SITUATION BY A YOUNG in an as cutter, who has had good experience in custom and shop work. Can produce good city reference. It willing to engage as cutter and salesman. Apply for two days. R. B. Heraid office, or 73 Division street, room 16.

HAT TRIMMER WANTED-ONE USED TO STRAW

MATTRESS MAKERS.-HANDS WANTED; APPLY TAKE NOTICE.—THE OPERATIVE STONE MASONS
I of the city of 5t. Louis do herswith caution men of the
same occuration against the publication of bosses formen
in other cities to come here, as there are more here at present than can gat employment.

TO ENGRAVERS.—WANTED, A FIRST RATE workman at engraving and lettering jewelry. A competent workman will receive good wages and constant engloyment. Apply to Brainerd, Brown & Geffroy, 10 Certical Control of the Contr

TO BOSS TAILORS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS bushelman, by a steady, soher, married man, to work on the best of custom work. The best of reference given, apply at 41 Medicon street.

TPHOLSTERER WANTED-TO GO TO ST. LOUIS

WANTED-A GOOD CHASER, ON SILVER AND German silver ware. Also, two workers in German silver goods. Apply to Bray & Peck, No. 85 John street. WANTED-AN UPHOLSTERER. ONE THAT CAN make himself generally useful, act as calesman, &c., will find a permanent situation by applying at 196 Bowery. WANTED-TWO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, TO WORK by the week or month, or to board with the family.

Apply at No. 363 East Twelfth street, top floor, front ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS.

Bombardment of Odessa by the Combined Fleets.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONSOLS.

The Concessions to the United States.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN COTTON AND FLOUR, &c., &c., &c.

The Collins mail steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, arrived at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brings four days later from all parts of Europe. She left Liverpool

on Wednesday afternoon, the 3d inst. The war news is interesting. Odessa had been bombarded by the combined fleets, and Silistria was beseiged by the Russians.

We learn from Silistria, that the Russians were expected to attack that place on the 1st inst.. with 30,000 nen, who were to cross the river under cover of seven-The Chancellor of the Exchequer has agreed to accept

ninety-eight and three quarters for the first series of exchequer bonds. Ten days for tender.

A dreadful catastrophe had occurred in the English

Channel. At two o'clock on the morning of April 28, the American bark Hesper, Captain Jones, from Charleston, S. C., for Antwerp, came in collision with the Bremen bark Favorite, Captain Hoegemann, from Bremen for Baltimore, with one hundred and eighty passengers. The Favorite was struck on the starboard bow, cut down to the water's edge, and foremast carried away. The captain, mate, and four seamen, of the Favorite got on board of the Hesper during the collision, and the remainder of the crew are thought to have taken to the boat, but have not since been heard of. At daybreak nothing was seen of the bark, which, no doubt, sunk immediately, with all on board. The Hesper also sustained damage, but proceeded on her voyage, having sent the survivors of the Favorite to Portsmouth by a pilot boat. The collision occurred off the Start.

The Cunard mail steamer Europa arrived at Liverpool at midnight on Sunday, April 30. The screw steamer Great Britain, from Liverpool April 29, for Australia, had returned to Liverpool, having burst a flue off Holyhead. She has gone into dock; will partly unload, and may be detained two or three weeks.

The clipper ship Red Jacket will probably take the G. B.'s

Russian forces, bag and baggage, from Lesser Wala-chia—hospitals, magazines, and all. It adds, that it may be explained in connection with the formation of the two Austrian corps d'armee in Gallicia, the Russian prince not wishing to have his retreat cut off by the armies of Austria, or it may be that Prince Paskiewitsch is only anxious to concentrate the Russian forces against Silistria, and so force it to surrender, as being the outwork of the Balkan, ere the English and French army can come

up to its relief.

The coasts of the Black Sea are strictly observed by the combined fleets. The Russian communications by sea are completely cut off as far as Odessa.

Great preparations are being made at St. Petersburg for the defence of the capital in case of an attack, which, it is said, appears to be much dreaded. At Warsaw one million roubles in paper had been

Prussia has forbidden privateers to enter her harbors. To April 16 the number of Russian merchant ships

## captured in the Black Sea was fifteen. Our London Correspondence. London, Tuesday, May 2, 1854.

The Bombardment of Odessa—The War on the Danube— Retreat of the Russians from Little Walachia—Austria and the Western Powers-The United States and England -Greece, de.

particulars. The unexcusable firing into the boat of the Furious with a flag of truce, led to the bombardment of this great Russian commercial emporium. The insult was too flagrant to admit of being passed over; and, although it would have been more satisfactory if a naval instead of a commercial port had been bombarded, still Odessa, having committed the outrage, has had to suffer the penalty. Moreover, Odessa, though strictly speaking not a port of war, is nevertheless strongly fortified.

All the particulars that have as yet transpired are, that on the 17th April, twenty-six sail of the combined fleets arrived before Odessa. On the 18th they bombarded it for one hour. On the 22d the bombardment was conti-nued during the whole of the day, and a number o buildings of the outer town were on fire. Four of the batteries were dismantled, and eight Russian and one

and congreve rockets. sian ships inside, the bombardment was renewed on the and the last telegraphic despatch states that four fri-gates were considerably damaged. Some of the palaces, including the Worenzoff palace, were in flames. The bombardment was still going on at the latest advices

from Sebastopol, but that when it found that the divi-sion of the combined fleets was ready to accept battle, it withdrew again within the Russian stronghold. This would explain why nothing was done between the 18th

to attack Sebastopol.

Our latest advices from Constantinople are to the 20th, by letter. There are nearly 40,000 Anglo-French troops at Gallipoli, Scutari and in the vicinity of the Turkish capital. The Himalaya landed the Forty-first and Thirtythird English regiments at Scutari. These are the first days of Richard Cour de Lion. Some of the accounts of the landing of the troops, the astonishment of the Turks, &c., are very amusing. The London journals are amply supplied.

have now something like authentic intelligence from Shumla. Omer Pachs has concentrated his forces there, and will make a stand. He has now the assistance of many experienced European officers, and the Russians allowed to advance further. The Governor of Matschin is to be tried by court martial for having bribed by the Russians.

We also know now, beyond a doubt, that the Russian troops have retired from all their positions opposite Kalefat, and have fallen back on Bucharest. The Turks already occupy Malglavit, Gunia, Pojana and Palecheti, and are expected to enter Crajova on the 25th of April. This retreat of the Russians has puzzled many. The general opinion is that Prince Paskiewitch, who is now in the chief command, gave up the siege of Kalefat and Widdin as hopeless, and will concentrate the whole of his forces in or nearer the Dabrutscha, so as to be able

o make a bold attempt onwards. The fighting now will be severe when it does take

except the capture of Russian merchant vessels. The English fleet was at anchor at Elfsnabber, near Stocknolm, and Sir Charles Napier had an audience of King holm, and Sir Charles Napier had an audience of Aing Oscar, of Sweden, on the 25th April. He was graciously received. The ice is gradually breaking up in the Gulf of Finland, and by the time the navigation is quite free the French squadron will have arrived to take part in 20,000 strong, that of St. Petersburg 100,900. It ap.

The most important political news of the day is the nore decided manifestation of Austria to adhere to the Western Powers. The Duke of Cambridge had been the object of marked attention during his visit to Vienna. He had the honorof first dancing with the young Em-press, and in his interview with the Emperor when he presented an autograph letter from Queen Victoria, he received the most positive assurances that Austria would adhere to the Vienna protocols, and had no in-tention of joining Russia. Considering the recent treaty between Austria and Prussia this would imply that Ge between Austria and Prussis this would imply that Ger-many will ultimately declare against the Autocrat of all the Russias. The official Austrian journals speak of the happy understanding between the Courts of Vienna and St. James. The Duke has left Vienna for Trieste, where he embarks for Corfu, where a British steamer awaits him to take him on to the East. Lord Raglan has arrived there now; he arrived at Malta on the 25th of

pears that the Island of Aland has not been evacuated

April, and started on the following day.

Respecting the convention on "the right of search," between the British government and the American Am-bassador, Mr. Buchanan, the Globe of last night has a semi-official article. It says :-

bassador, Mr. Bucharan, the Globe of last night has a semi-official article. It says:—

"A discussion is going on among the American journals respecting a convention which some impatient correspondent of a New York paper had announced as being concluded between the British government and the American embassy in London, on the subject of "the right of search." But we believe we are correct in affirming the conclusion on one side—that there has been no such convention. As soon as the arrangements for prosecuting the war came under the consideration of the government and the public in this country, the American Minister in London, we believe, acting under the authority of his own great experience in official business, and with his usual zeal for the interests of his country, laid before our government the view which has aiready been entertained by the government of the United States on the subject of the right of search. Of course it was quite impossible that any direct reply could be made to his representations; nor is it at all probable that, with regard to American interests, Mr. Buchanan would be anxious to effect a formal convention on the subject of a right of which his country actually deny the existence. On the other hand, although our ministers have shown every disposition to meet the wishes of foreign countries in amity with ourselves, they have carefully reserved any rights which have been claimed as existing in the British Crown.

A practical example is the mode in which the subject of letters of marque has been treated. When the declaration appeared from her Majesty in Council, that licenses for privateering would be discontinued "at present," much attention was drawn to the expression, as indicating a mental reservation, and leading to the belief that government would resort to privateering at some future day. But a more just interpretation of the phrase has construed it to mean, that her Majesty's present advisers disclaim the right of fettering the British government by the public opinion of this c

placing a negative restriction upon the judgment at a future day.

It is perhaps sufficient that the subject of the right of search has been thus early brought under consideration; and that it has no doubt received that attention which its importance, and the importance of an ally like the United States, were sure to obtain for it. Another principle maintained by the American government, the freedom of goods in free ships, has been spintaneously recognized in the declared policy of our present government; and there is every reason to suppose that should any further question arise in the prosecution of the war, that same government would take care so to instruct its officers as to preclude any just complaint, that we had infringed the independence of a friendly flag, or unnecessarily violated that accord which is so important to the interests of both countries, and to the welfare of the world.

I think it very probable that the kingdom of Greece will shortly be occupied by an Angio-French army. On the 12th April, an ultimatum was sent in to the government of King Otho by the representatives of France and England. Five days were allowed to the king to pro ounce himself distinctly and categorically against the present insurrection, and to declare his intention of taking active measures to suppress it. Should the reply not be satisfactory, all amicable relations between the Western Powers and Greece will immediately cease.

The Greeks of Constantinople have been allowed fif-teen additional days to complete their departure.

## THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA. It was prematurely announced in most of the English and French papers, a week before the event took place, Without stopping to comment on the remarkable circumdently leaked out in advance of his acting upon it, we have now to announce that a portion of the allied fleet whence it has been telegraphed to the French and British press. It seems but a half measure, after all; but perhaps the accounts yet to arrive by mail may show it

In a more satisfactory light.

It may be remembered that on the 6th ult, the British steamer Furious was sent with a flag of truce to Odessa, to bring off the British ex-Consul and some seventy British subjects. The Russians refused to permit the steamer to enter the harbor, and, on her persisting, fixed six or seven shots from the walls, and sent out some ships to chase her.

The Furious secaped, and brought back to the fleet the

chase her.

The Furious escaped, and brought back to the fleet the report of the treatment she had met with. This was on the 6th of April, and the next we hear of was the arrival off Odessa, on the 14th or 17th—for the accounts differ—of several ships of the allied fleets. The last advices from Odessa, received here per steamer Canada, were to April 20th, at which date, although some English steam or were in sight, all was quiet, consequently the according to the second of the consequently the according to the consequently the according to the consequently the second of the consequently the according to the consequently the according to the consequently the second of the consequently the second of the consequently the according to the consequently the second of the consequently the according to the consequently the second of the consequently the consequently the second of the consequently th april 20th, at which date, although some English steamers were in sight, all was quiet; consequently the account in the papers, that the city was bombarded for one hour, on the 18th, is manifestly incorrect.

The following report addressed to the Minister of Marine and the Colonies, by Vice Admiral Hamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the French squadron in the Black Sea, seems to explain the attack described in our despatches:—

Sea, seems to explain the attack described in our despatches.—

ON BOADD THE VILLE DE PARIS.

In the Roads of Batschi, April 10, 1854.

The English steam rigate Purious went on the 6th of this month to Odessa, to take on board the Consuls and such of our constrymen as might desire to leave the town at the approach of hostilities with Russis. The Purious arrived yesterday, and on looking over the report of the commander of that vessel your Excellency will see, that in spite of the flag of truce which she hoisted, and which her boat also exhibited, the batteries of Odessa, the number of which has been much augmented since late leavents, traitorously free seven cannon balls at the hoat a few moments after it left the quay and the maritime authorities. This is a proceeding without example in the history of the wars of civilized nations. It is necessary to revert to 1829, the paried when the Dey of Algiers did the same thing to the vascilla Provence, (and besides, this was a ship,) to find a similar instance—that is to say, the example must be borrowed from a war with barbarian.

Admiral Dundas and myself are shout to consider the severe measures which such a proceeding may render necessary.

On the morning of the 23d, nine steamers of the

rowed from a war with barbarian.

Admiral bombs and myself are about to consider the actions are supported by the admiration of the 23d, nine steamers of the allied fleet took up a position before the forts that command the entrance to the harbor, and immediately commenced to throw bombs and rockets upon the forts and the city. We have as yet to glean our information from telegraphic scraps and flying rumors; consequently we do not know what steps preceded the bombardmen—whether the British Admiral made any formal demand upon the city, which was refused, or whether the Resists at one acted upon the aggressive. Not unlikely both these circumstances occurred. One statement says that the bombardment was over in two hours; another that it continued incessantly for ten hours, and only closed, with the night. The Austrian official account, published at Vienna 30th, states as the result of the action that "a battery of four guns was destroyed, and one Austrian ships, in harbor, were burned."

The Russian telegraphic account is significant. It is in these terms:—"The English and French admirals demanded the surrender of the Russian ships in the port of Odessa. This being refused, bombardment began from eighteen ships. A small part of the city is destroyed. An attempt to land 1,800 men failed. The bombardment has produced no effect."

Three of the English steamers were badly damaged. A despatch to the London Daily News states that on the 22d a partial bombardment took place, but not much damage was done except setting some buildings on fire. On the 23d hostilities were suspended, and a summons was sent to the place to surrender. In the event of a refusal, the Admirals—French and British—threatened to destroy the city on the succeeding day. On the 24th was the attack. It was further stated that the Russian fleet sailed out of Sepastopol and advanced against the allied deet, either with the hope of drawing the latter away from Odessa or of getting it between two fires but, on a portion of the British ships offering battle

the 24th.
The Woronzoff palace is totally destroyed.
Four frigates are severely damaged.
The bombardment continues.

stroyed by the bombardment. A private dispatch states that the whole of the allied fleet left Odessa on the 25th, and was to cruise oil Sebastopol to prevent the egress of the Russians.

Prussia has forbidden privateers to enter her harbors. Small-pox had broken out on board the British ship Jas. Watt, and Sir Charles Napier has caused a number of the sailors to be vaccinated.

movements of the English Baltic Filest.

The British fleet had been further reinforced, and was awaiting the arrival of the French squadron. Until the latterarrives, a British force will cruise off the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia.

On the 21st ult., nineteen British ships anchered before Stockholm. Admiral Napier arrived on the 24th, and on the 25th had an audience with King Oscar. He returned to the fleet the same day.

A depot of coal for the fleet is being formed at Fahroesund, on the island of Gothland.

A Russian powder factory on the island of Cronstadt, and containing 60,000 pounds of powder, blew up and killed sixty operatives. No damage was done to the fortress.

killed sixty operatives. No damage was done to the fortress.

The Russian schooper Libertas, Captain. Raas, was taken by the British, and a prize crew was put on hoard to navigate the vessel to England. Captain Raas, being acquainted with British testes, supplied his captors with an unlimited allowance of brandy. They got drunk; the Russians nailed them below hatches, and carried them as prisoners into Carlecrona.

A strong note has been sent by France and Britain to the Senate of Lubec, calling the government of that city to account for having permitted the clearance of a cargo of sulphur to Russia, after the declaration of neutrality was issued.

of sulphur to Russia, after the declaration of neutrality was issued.

A letter from an officer of the fleet, dated 18th of April, tells the following rather good story:

One morning, a few days since, we saw a large vessel eight or ten miles ahead, which we fully believed to be a Russian man-of-war, as she made all sail to get away, and showed no colors. As we rapidly came up with her, she took in sail until she was under reefed topnails, (fighting trim.) so we beat to quarters, and the piesounded loudly, "hands, bring the ship into action!" For some three minutes everything was boatle, casting the guns loose, clearing the decks, &c. Five munutes more, and every gun was shotted and primed, and the men standing with the match lines in their hands, waiting for the word to five. Just as we got within good distance, the blackguard ran up American colors, and coordity told us he would have hoisted them sooner, but he wanted to see how smart we would clear for action. If our tars did not bless him to the wreng side of heaven, never believe me.

never believe me.

Several English war skips have had their crews vaccinated at Elsinore. nated at Elsinore.

The Admiral is off Cronstadt and Helsingfors, and is much undermanned, the capture of merchantmen having still further weakened him.

The weather was mild and favorable.

The weather was mild and favorable.

OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.
It was fully expected that the Russians would undertake important operations against Rustchuck, Nicopolis, and Rassova. No fears were entertained of the ability of Omer Pacha to maintain himself until the allies arrive. The Turks from Kalefat have already occupied Muglavit, Gunia, Pejana, and Palechti, and were expected to reach Krajova on April 28 or 29.

The Russians on the 24th of April evacuated their hospitals and magazines at Krajova; Gen. Liprandi, with the division under his command, was expected there on the 25th ultimo, and would leave on the 27th.

The evacuation of Little Walachia by the Russians is complete, and was skilfully performed, the retreat being covered by a succession of unimportant yet harassing attacks upon the Turkish positions. The retreat of the Russians of course rendered necessary a change in the Turkish front, and makes it no longer requisite to maintain at Kalefat the 50,000 men and immense force of artillery hitherto mounted there. Part of the Turkish rore from Kalefat has therefore occupied Muglavit, &c., as above stated, and another portion is moving on more menaced points of the Danube, and in particular on Lom. Rahova, and Rustchuk. By this change the army will be under the hand of Omer Pasha, who will be able to concentrate his whole strength, in case of necessity, to meet the new operations of the campaign is once more concentrated on the operations below Nicopolis, and especially between Rustchuck and Silistria. Notwithstanding the accounts of the siege of this latter fortress—see next paragraph—there is still some reason to believe that the reported bombardment was confined to the fire of some heavy guns from the opposite bank of the Danube.

SILISTRIA IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

SILISTRIA IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

The important position of Silistria is closely invested, but a telegraphic despatch of date 26th says that, to that date, the fortress had suffered no damage.

Accounts from Bucharest, April 19th, mention that Silistria had been bard pressed since the 14th ultimo, and would ere then have fallen but for the determined valor of its defenders, who express themselves able to held out unstaid shall arrive.

The Russians, on the contrary, expect to reduce the place in a few days.

Mustapha Pacha has a strong garrison, but is said to be neither well victualled nor properly supplied with ammunition. The ford is in the possession of the Russians, as are also the entrenchments at the junction of the Dristra, the Turks having retired within the defences. The Russians were expected to assault it on the first of May, with thirty thousand men. They have erected seventeen heavy batteries, under cover of which they will cross the river. The passage at Oltenitza is expected at the same time. Notwithstanding all these formidable statements, we must not forget that Silistria is too strong a position to be carried without a severe and perhaps a prolonged struggle.

MANIFESTO OF THE CZAR. St. Perussburg, April 11, (23). By the grace of God, we, Nicholas the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c., &c., to all our subjects make known, since the commencement of our differences with the Turkish government, we have solemnly announced to our faithful subjects that a sentiment of justice had alone induced us to re-establish the violated rights of the orthodox Christians, subjects of the Ottoman Porte.

the violated rights of the orthodox Christians, subjects of the Ottoman Porte.

We have not sought, we do not seek, to make conquests, nor to exercise in Turkey any supremacy whatever, that might be likely to exceed that influence which belongs to Russia by virtue of existing treaties.

At that period we already encountered distrust, then soon a covert hostillary on the parts of the governments of France and England, who endeavored to lead the Porte astray, by misrepresenting our intentions. Lastly, at this moment, England and France throw off the mask, regard our difference with Turkey as a mere secondary question, and no longer dissemble that their sole object is to weaken Russia, to tear from her a part of her possessions, and to bring down our country from the powerful position to which the hand of the Supreme Being had exalted it.

Is it for orthodox Russia to fear such threats?

ful position to which the hand of the Supreme Being had exaited it.

Is it for orthodox Russia to fear such threats?
Ready to confound the audscity of the enemy, shall she swerve from the sacred purpose that has been assigned to her by Divine Providence? No! Russia has not forgotten God! It is not for worldly interests that she has taken up arms: she combate for the Christian faith, for the defence of her co-religionists oppressed by implacable enemies.

Let all Christendom know, then, that the thought of the Sovereign of Russia is also the thought that animates and inspire all the great family of the Russian people—this orthodox people, faithful to God and to his only Son Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

It is for the faith and for Christendom that we combat!

God with us—who against us?

God with us—who against us?

Given at St. Peteraburg, on the 11th day of the month of April, in the year of grace 1854, and the twenty-nint of our reign.

NICHOLAS.

THE DANUBE. The Magellan and Sidon frigates cruising before Kostendie, fired on the Russian cavalry, and thus secured the retreat of the two captains who had been reconnoitering the position.

The following war tax is now being levied: --On trades men and merchants of the first guild, 300 silver rubles on those of the second, 169; and on those of the third 106. All housekeepers, without distinction, are assessed to per cent on the actual rent they pay or receive.

GREECE.
Insurgents defeated, with loss of 100 killed, 120 prisoners. 4 guns, and 60 barrels of powder.
Grivas had been defeated near Metzobo, and fied to Thessaly with sixteen men.
Disunion prevails among the commanders, and despondency in the revolutionary committees.

ASIA.

Accounts from Asia, via Constantinople 17th, state that the snow was still deep on the hills, and the weather was severe. Money to the amount of 14,000,000 plastres is required for the payment of the troops at Erzeroum and Kars. At flatoum the troops were healthy, though during the winter they had suffered much. The 4,000 men who recently refused to march to Kars are shut up in their barracks, at Erzeroum.

## THE VERY LATEST.

The Russians are expected to attack on the 1st of May, with 30,000 men, who will cross the river under cover of seventeen heavy batteries.

The passage of the river Oltenitza is expected at the

DALMATIA, April 26, 1854.

The Pacha of Mostar, in the Herzenovina, has raised

Sixteen thousand Turks have gone down the stream from Kalefat towards Rahova.

Smriis, April 28, 1854.

The Turks, as they have advanced into Little Walachia The Russians were making tremendous preparation for a regular attack on Silistria.

Liprandi's corps will probably attempt to pass th BERIAN, Tuesday.

The ratifications of the Austro-Prussian treaty were exchanged here to-day . Bourse very firm, closing at 64.40 and 91.10.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

The Black Warrior Affair—The Question in Madrid.

[Correspondence of the London Chronicle.]

MADRID, April 25, 1854.

The Madrid press has hitherto abstained from treating of the affair of the Black Warrior; but the Heraldo today goes into the whole history of the case, and puts forth what, considering its connections, is no doubt the version of the Spanish government respecting it, and which has probably been set forth in an official note. It says that the Black Warrior scame arrived at Havana on the 28th February, and its consignee applied at the Custom House for entry as in ballast, and presented a manifest in harmony with that declaration, and subsequently applied for a permit to leave, repeating the same declaration, that the vessel was navigating in ballast; that on the stoamer first entering, and being visited on casting anchor, an officer of the preventive service delivered to the captain, and took a receipt for the same, the regulations of the port, in Spanish, English, and French, and that, not with standing this, neither the captain nor the cousignee attempted, within the legal term, to correct the fraudulent manifest which they had presented at first, although it has since been falsely said that they did so, but were not allowed to alter it; that the head of the customs, before granting the permit to leave, ordered the vessel to be visited by the commander of carabineers, and that he head of the customs, before granting the permit to leave, ordered the vessel to be visited by the commander of carabineers, and that her had some been falsely said that they did so, but were not allowed to alter it; that the head of the customs, before granting the permit to leave, ordered the vessel to be visited by the commander of carabineers, and that he head of the regulations, the captain had incurred the penalties laid down in the 1624 article.

It then goes not relate how the captain, opposing himself to the discharge of the section.

ricen Mobils to New York; and that the vessel was detained, and a judicial process commenced against it, became, in accord with the 190th article of the regulations, the aptain had incurred the penalties laid down in the 162d article.

It then goes on to relate how the captain, opposing himself to the discharge of the culton, ultimately abandoned the vessel, and left, with all the crew; that the administrator of the Customs invited the consignee to appoint an agent to intervene in the discharge and deposit, &c., of the cutton, and to fulfil the other indispensable formalities, but that this concession, which was a maiter of pure grace, was not accepted; that the consignee addressed the Captain-General, confessing the fault committed, and attributing it to his ignorance of the usages and laws of the country, and asking as a favor that no higher duties might be demanded from him than what would be due from any vessel with a cargo manifested as in transit; that the Captain-General could not comply with this request, from respect to the law and the national dignity—the process, moreover, having commenced, and it being besides impossible that the parties could be ignorant of the rules after the papers given to and acknowledged by the captain. The Consul of the United States being respectfully requested to be present at the discharge of the cargo, refused, stating that it was no part of his business to do so. The steamer, being thus abundoned, was placed under the care of the commander of carbineers, and the cargo was discharged and placed in deposit in warehouses ceded for that purpose by the authorities. 957 bules of cotton were found on board—some without any mark; also luggage, and some other articles of traffic, embarked at Mobile and at Havana (the latter of which could only have been dene fraudulently) for New York.

All the phases through which the precess against the vessel proceeded are next recounted. The tribunal of the intendency was a subscription of the facal to say what fine he thought required to the

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

MADRID, April 21, 1854.

Mr. Sculé is reported to have said that the settlement of the dispute with the United States would be greatly facilitated by the dismissal of the present Ministry; and, Mann, April 21, 1854.

Mr. Soulé is reported to have said that the settlement of the dispute with the United States would be greatly facilitated by the dismissal of the present Ministry; and, although I by no means youch for the truth of this report, and although such a suggestion from a foreign envey would be pretty sure, with so haughty and jealous a people as the Spaniards, to defeat its own object, yet, should the dispute in question unfortunately lead to serious difficulties between the two countries, the early downfall of the Cabinet might be one of its earliest results. Last night, in the saloon of an ex-Minister, an idle report, which obtained no credit, of hostilities being imminent between Spain and the United States, brought on a discussion as to the probable consequences of such a struggle, especially as regards the island of Cuba. Its garrison of upwards of 20,000 men, and the improvements that have been made in its fortifications since the attack of the fillousteros afford, in the opinion of Spaniards, a sufficient guarantee for the safety of that possession in the event of war with the United States. The troops there are now armed with Minie riles, instead of the wretched flint muskets upwards of twenty years old, which were their weapons at the time of the piratical attempt above referred to. There are also Paixhan guns in the batteries of the Island, and there is no reason to doubt that a stout defence would be made. But I incline to think that the Spaniards, although they may possibly not overrate their own military value and means of defenge, underrate the prowess of their anticipated enemies. They justly enough observe that the successes of the Americans in their wars with the degenerate and undisciplined Mexicans are not to be taken as an argument that they would be equally successful in an antack on Cuba. At the same time they hardly take sufficiently into consideration the tenscious valor of the Anglo-Saxon race, the syner right practice of the Americans, and their abundance of wealth, th

WAR DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT—POSITION OF AUSTRIA

WAR DEBATE IN PARLIARNT—POSITIONOF AUSTRIA TOWARDS SERVIA—AETURN OF DOCTOR GISBORNE AND HIS COADJUTORS TO ENGLAND—MORE RUSSIAN PRIZES—DEATH OF THE POET MONTGOMERY—END OF THE PRESTON STRIKE.

The proceedings in Parliament are totally without interest, except in so far as they give explanations of the progress of the war. In answer to Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord John Russell replied that Servia had not been occupied by Austrian troops, nor had any arrangement been made for its occupation by Austria, which power had stipulated to abstain from such a measure, except in the event of the entrance of Russian troops into the territory, or of a general insurrection of Servia. Mr. Cobden prefaced an inquiry, whether the government contemplated laying before Parliament any papers relating to the insurrection of the Greek Christians in Turkey, by some severe comments upon the views and policy of both the British and Turkish governments in relation to the insurrection. Lord John Russell said that the British government hoped shortly to lay before Parliament papers relating to this subject, and explanatory of the present relations of Britain with the Court of Athens, and he reiterated the statement he had made upon a fourier occasion—which later information, he said, confirmed—that the Greek government had been most active in Iomenting the insurrection. The expulsion of subjects of Greece from Turkey was a step which the Sultan was perfectly competent to take. The creation of this civil war was, he observed, one of the consequences of the unjustifiable aggression on the part of Russia, which found scarcely an applogist anywhere, except, perhaps, with the honorable member, Mr. Cobden. By the Brazilian mail steamer Atrato, Measurs, Gisborne, Bond, Devenish and Armstrong, engineers of the Darlen Exploring Expedition, returned to Southampton. The Atrato reports from San Juan, Muaquitia, April 6th, that the United States corvette Cyane was at Colon,

Navy Bay, where some trouble existed on the subject of the capitation tax. Captain Holles, of the Cyane, before leaving Navy Bay, had notified the local authorities that he would prevent the enforcement of the tax on American passengers. The Russian frigate Dians, 52 guns, was in the inxhor of Valparaiso, and her consort, the Aurora, was daily expected there. The British ship of war Amphitrite had left Pannam for Valparaiso. Rixty-five British ships were at the Chincha Islands for gunss. The news by the arrival also confirms the safety of Lieut. Strain and his party.

The statement that Mr. Holford, the rich American merchant, tately deceased, had bequeathed his property to the Prince of Wales, is contradicted.

Brizillan mail steamer Lusitania, at Liverpool, from Rio Janerio, March 30, reports the U.S. ship Jefferssen Davis at Rio; and at Maderia, April —, the frigate Constitution. Also at Rio the Russian schooner Roguida, prevented from leaving port by British ships of war.

Three more Russian trading ships had been captured in the channel and brought to England, namely—the bark Fyrd Eroder, 400 tons; another bark of the same tonnage, name unknown, and the schooner Johannes. All the prizes were laden with salt.

Bow and Hill is appointed Secretary to the Post Office. The eighty-sixth anniversary exhibition of the Royal Academy was inaugurated on the 29th ult., by the custemary banquet. Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Academy, occupied the chair, and among the guests were the Karl of Clarendon, Lords Palmerston, John Russell, the Chancellor, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a large number of other notables. The speeches presented nothing very noticeable.

James Montgomery, the poet, died at his residence, the Mount, Sheffield, April 30, aged 82.

Rear Admiral Hope Johnson is appointed to the command of the Eritiah squadron on the southeast American Station.

Mr. Hobbs was invited, at Manchester, 28th ult., to beick a lock manufactured by Edward Cotterill, of Bir-

mand of the Eritish squadron on the southeast American station.

Mr. Hobbs was invited, at Manchester, 28th ult., to pick a lock manufactured by Edward Cotterill, of Birmingham, and was allowed twenty-four hours to accomplish the task. He failed to open it within the time specified, and frankly owned up.

A very large sum was collected in the churches throughout Britain, on the day of humiliation, for the support of the wives and families of the soldlers in the East. Government is about to issue a "recommendation" how to manage this fund.

The Preston operatives' strike is at an end, and the men have returned to their work. Lack of means to carry on the centest brought about this result.

CONTINUED WAR PREPARTIONS—REPORTS OF THE MONITEUR—FOUR RUSSIAN CONSULS ORDERED TO LEAVE FRANCE.

France does not cease in preparations for a great war. Incessant activity is displayed in all the departments of the army and navy.

The Moniteur denies that the reason for the Russian evacuation of Little Walachia is to be looked for in a desire to please Austria. Austria (the Moniteur implies) cannot be won from her affiance with the Western Powers by any such concession.

Says the Moniteur:—'Russia having withdrawn its exequatur from the French Consul General at Warsaw, and from the Consul at Odessa, and having ordered them, and from the Consul at Odessa, and having ordered them, together with the French agonts accredited at Jassy. Bucharest, and Galatz, to quit those places within eight days, the government of France has adopted a similar measure with regard to the consular agents of Russia in France. The exequatur has therefore been withdrawn from the Russian Consul General at Marsellies and Vice Consuls at Cette and Toulon. These agents and their employees have received their passperts. A similar measure is about to be taken with regard to the consuls of Russia at Havre and Bordeaux." The Milan Gazetts publishes the decree raising the state of siege throughout Lombardy and Venice.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany is said to seek marriage with the sister of the new Empress of Austria.

Great activity is manifested in the war department at

Prussia.

It is rumored that the Austro-Prussian treaty, although concluded, has not yet been ratified, and apprehensions are expressed lest the Russian party at Berlin should be able to persuade the King to refuse his signature. In Bacon Mantenfiel's speech, however, at the classing of the Chamber, he said that the supplies just voted had enabled the Prussian government to proceed on the course it had nither to pursued. In perfect unity with Austria, and is unison with the Western Powers, the King would direct all his endeavors to restore peace, and to obtain security for the future.

The Paris Monitour, which may be supposed to speak from authority, says that the Swedish government has received very favorably the Anglo-French declaration of the neutrality of commerce; and that the fullest confidence is therefore to be placed in the manner in which Sweden will understand the duties of neutrality towards the two Powers.

A letter from Athens any that King Otho, fearing he will have to flee from his kingdom, has hired a Prussian ship, which may protect him by its neutral flag.

ship, which may protect him by its neutral flag.

Commercial Intelligence.

London Money Marker, May 2—1 o'clock.—The intelligence received this week from the Continent is considered on the Stock Exchange to be favorable, and, in conjunction with the late large arrivals of gold from abroad, and the character of the present account in Consols, has tended very materially to improve the appearance of the English stock market. Consols which closed on Saturday at 57% to 8%, opened this morning at 87% to 8%, opened this morning at 87% to 8%, being a rise of ½ per cent.; they afterwards went to 88 to ½, but are now firm at 87% to 88. Heduced Three per Centa, 87% to ½, and the new Three and a Quarter per Centa, 88% to ½. Bank Stock is rather better, being 205 to 208. The other English securities are unaltered.

The Consol market is stoady at 87% to 88.

The Consol market is steady at 87 % to 88. Consols for money and account 87% to %.

Consols for money and account 87% to 1/4.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.'S CHECHLAR.
LIVERPOOL, May 2, 1854.

We have no improvement to notice in business, almost every description of produce being as dull as can well be imagined, and if there be one article more difficult of sale than another, at a fair market price. It is cotton. The quantity on sale so far exceeds the demand, that its quite impossible to realize except to a very limited extent at the nominally current rates of the day.

The business since the departure of the Canada averages daily 4,000 bales, with prices decidedly in favor of buyers, and the following quotations are as near as can be given in the present heavy state of the market:—Fair Oleans, 6 ½. Fair Mobile and Uplands, 6 ½ per lb. Middling, 5 7-10. Middling, do. 6 5-16

Low middling, 5 ½ a ½; ordinary to good ordinary, 4 ½ a 5; inferior, 3 ½ a 4½.

Money in more demand, and five per cent is now the minimum rate.

The demand for yarns and goods in Manchester is very limited, and the prospect unpromising.

The corn market is rather lower, flour having given way 6d. per bbl., and corn 2s. per qr., at which there is a good demand; while wheat maintains previous rates. The quotations are:—White wheat, 11s. 2d. a 11s. 10d.; red, 10s. 2d. a 11s. 2d. per 70 lb. Western canal flour, 36s. a 36. 6d.; Canada, 37s.; sour, 33s. a 34s. per bbl. Yellow Indian corn, 38s.; mixed, 37s.; white, 59s., per qr. American rosin in fair demand at 5s. per cwt. Nothing doing in turpentine.

### Important from St. Domingo CITY OF ST. DOMINGO, April 28, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. News has just been received here, that can be relied on, that Emperor Sonlouque has now ready forty thousand men to march into this Dominican republic, to exterminate the whites and mulattoes. The Dominicans are naking active preparations to receive him; but unfortumately it is discovered that the balls purchased for their vessels of war are too large for the guns; besides, they have neither seamen nor commanders; but this makes no difference—all these people care about in fighting is to get near enough to crack the Haytiens over the heada and on their shins, and they are always victorious.

FELIX.

Later from the Cape of Good Hope. By the arrival of the ship Jamestown, Capt. Moore, we have papers from Capetown, C. G. H., to the 1st of April, but they contain nothing of importance. The British steamship Australia, from Australia, with

gold and passengers, ran ashere March 30, at 1 A. M., on Green Point, having mistaken the lights. Passengers and treasure all saved.

ies, which are said to extend over the whole sovereign ty. Many pure nuggets, forty grains, had been received a ty. Many pure nuggets, forty grains, had been received at Cape Town. A correspondent says:—
From the accounts I have read of California and Australia, there has been more gold found near the surface here, than there. Parties of diggers had left Graham Town fer the gold region. Wagon loads of copper ore, of great fluirty, with a considerable per centage of gold, had been found on the surface. Agates and other valuable stones had also been discovered.

The colonists were signing a petition to the Queen to re-annex the Orange river sovereignty.
Arrived at Table Bay March 21, brig E. L. Walton, from New York for Cape Town; 22d, ship Jamestown, from Manilla for New York, put in for medical aid; bark Jupiter, from Boston, likely to be condemned.

The Alleged Election Francis.

Office of the District Attorny of the Convert of New York, April 15, 1854.

To J. G. Bennert, Eng., Entron of the Heating—Sir.—You will serve the cause of public justice very essentially by calling editorial attention to an advertisement inserted in your paper, calling upon all persons who voted for C. H. Tucker, for Alderman in First district, Twentieth ward, to come to Court of Sessions and give testimony. The inspectors returned fifty five votes. There are one hundred men there who voted for C. H. Tucker, if we can get them. It is a matter of great public impertance, as being a fraud on the elective franchise, and to help expose which, citizens should not scruple to loave business to give testimony. With great respect, very truly yours,

A. OAREY HALL.

Assistant District Attorney